



chickens die every year from Cholera. It is more fatal to chickens than all other diseases combined. But the discovery of a remedy that positively cures it has been made, and to be convinced of its efficacy only requires a trial. A 50-cents bottle is enough for one hundred chickens. It is guaranteed. If, after using two-thirds of a bottle, the buyer is not thoroughly satisfied with it as a cure for Chicken Cholera, return it to the undersigned and your money will be refunded.

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The only Certain and Effectual Cure for Chills and Fever, Intermittent, Remittent, Billous and Malarial Fever, Dumb Ague, Swamp Fover and all Diseases originating from a Torpid Liver or Malaria.

Perfectly harmless, contains no Arcente or Quinine and can be given to the most delicate person with perfect safety.

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Chicago & Return ONLY \$7.00.

raw material for our factories, bread for Via C. H. & D. and MONON ROUTE our operatives and manhood for civilization. They sustained national credit From Cinciunati, and one cent per mile with their hard earned dollars, rescued for the round trip from all stations south endangered liberty with their conscientious ballots and defended time and of Deshler. Occasion of the PATRI-ARCHS MIEITANT and I. O. O. F. MEET-ING. Tickets on sale August 5th and 6th good returning until August 11, 1890. Also Excursion Tickets at One Fare for the Round Trip from same points will be on sale August 11, 1890.

For further information address nearest Agent C. H. & D. R. R.

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TONIC SURE CURE FOR

Chills & Fever

For 30 Years a Success. Rend this Testimony then

TRY IT for Yourself. BETTER THAN QUININE. Mr. M. M. Kesterson. Dorsey Co., Ark., says: "I can certify to the fact that Highes' Tonic is the best chill toni) I ever tried. I consider it better than quinine."

CURES CHRONIC CASES. Mr. H. W. McDonald, Laurel Hill chills and fever has never failed yet, and I have sold it to a number of chro-nic cases. It cures them every time."

Ask for Hughes' Tonic and takeNoOther PRICE' \$1.00 PER BOTTLE. SMALL SIZE, 50 CENTS.

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For Sale by Druggists.

Notice the label on your paper and elf your time expires this month.

A SCOUT FOR 30 YEARS. THE GRADUATES

Fresh, blushing flowers of modern learning They bowed on the bemuslined stage, And aired their various views concerning The woman of the giscial age; A TRUE STORY THAT READS LIKE A REALISTIC DIME NOVEL. The rise and fall of ancient Rome; or The late Carlyle, the will be had; The personality of Homer,

Whether he wrote the Blad, Or some inglorious nameless bard did; Lawrence Kingston's Eventful Life-He Served in All the Recent Indian Wars Some asked if Bellamy's grand schen Should be accepted or discarded; One talked of hypnotistic dreams; and Was on the Ill Fated Alaska's Voyage to the Arctle Ocean.

Or would she be a slave to books, With learning pleuty for a wizard, And yet the fright; ulest of cooks,

Could she do up my linen shirts

As daintily as mother does 'em, Or would she spot and crease each bosom?

And bravely face the risk of creases, --Buffalo Courier.

These questions made my senses whirl;

I scarcely listened to the theses; Well, after all I'd take the girl

THE MINNESOTA FARMERS.

They Are in the Field with a Full State Ticket—The Labor Party with Them.

Labor party of Minnesota, in joint convention assembled at St. Paul, nomi-

nated a full ticket for state officers. Sydney M. Owen was nominated for governor

and J. O. Barrett for lieutenant governor.

ledo, O., and is 52 years of age. He

grew up on a farm and in early man-

Republicans, although he is not and

The platform adopted by the conven-

tion demands that the "war tariff" be

nation may cease, reasonable rates be

established, watered stock shall not re-

ceive the rewards of honest capital and

the pooling of rates to be absolutely

prohibited; as producers demands free

and open markets for grain and proper

facilities for transportation thereto; be-

lieves the Minnesota railroad commis-

schedule of rates; holds that mortgage

indebtedness should be deducted from

the tax on realty; demands lower inter-

an increase in the volume of money and

demands the free coinage of silver; op-

poses state and municipal giving away

ment of the great waterways; asks for

prohibition of child labor: favors arbi-

considers the recent supreme court de-

cisions fraught with danger to our form

of government, and invites to its support

all who toil and all who agree with

They Are Grasping Hands.

Professor Walker, of the Massachu

setts Agricultural college, in speaking to

farmers, says that heretofore in all parts

of the world the farmer has been no

match for his adversary. He never held

his own against soldier or priest, against

politician or statesman. In ancient times

he was a slave, in the Middle Ages a serf;

in the Ninetcenth century he is a slave,

serf, peasant or proprietor, according to

location. American farmers, as a class,

are face to face with the crisis. They

have subdued a continent and furnished

again the Stars and Stripes with their

loyal blood. Vigorous in body, strong

in character, striking in individuality,

lovers of home, massive in common

sense, fertile in resources, devout be-

America will never allow themselves to

be overwhelme! by the fate that sunk

the tillers of the soil in India, in Egypt,

From all parts of this land farmers are

coming together. Organization and co-operation are the wonderful ideas that

have awakened them as never before.

They are grasping hands with a grip

that means something .- Montana Farm-

Doing Their Own Thinking.

For what purpose did we as members of the Farmers and Laborers' Union of

It was in order that we might benefit

ourselves socially, morally and finan-

How do we benefit ourselves cocially?

Why, by coming together weekly, semi-

monthly or monthly, as the case may

be, exchanging ideas, planning what is best for the members and the country

at large, discussing matters for our mu

tual good, and teaching the farmer and

laborer to think more for himself and

colonels, captains, and more especially

the politicians, to think for him. If we

have not as much talent we certainly

have as much brains and honesty among

the farmers and laborers of this country

as among any other class or profession.

The farmer's of North Carolina have

begun their campaign of attending the Democratic congressional conventions and securing the nomination of men

identified with the Alliance movement.

"Uncle" Baldy Williams has been nom-inated in the Fifth district. This fall nine congressmen are to be elected in

-Journal of Agriculture.

pend less upon the doctors, lawyers,

America combine ourselves together?

ing and Stock Journal.

in Europe.

lievers in Providence, the farmers of

them in their opinions.

SYDNEY M. OWEN.

hood went into

the mercantile

business in To-

edo and later in

Chicago. About

six years ago he

moved to Minne-

apolis and estab-

lished an agricul-

tural paper called

and Home. Po-

litically Mr.

Owen has been

on the side of the

never has been a politician.

The Farm, Stock

Sydney M. Owen was born near To-

The Farmers' Alliance and United

One ana 'yzed the solar spectrum, Another placed the river Styx; Another showed the sad effect rum A novel dinner was given at Milldale by Fred Kinsinger. The guest of the occasion was Lawrence D. Kingston, who enjoys the strange distinction of having spent the most of a life of thirty-I mused, and thought now should I marry That girl who wrote an old Norse fable Would she turn out a household fairy And set an appetizing table?

three years on the back of an Indian pony. As the well roasted veal and the brown fried catfish disappeared Kingston recited in the unvarnished style of the Incompetent to broil a gizzard? Would she go round in shabby skirts? scout the details of a life as exciting as Monte Cristo's.

Kingston had been on his way to Washington with a lot of trappings when by accident, at Chattanooga, he lost them. He came to Covington to arrange for a settlement with the railroad and to call upon a young lady who had been engaged to his twin brother, a scout, who was killed in an engagement with the Apache chief Geronimo. In Covington he met Mr. Kinsinger's engineer, Charles Fulmer, who had been a soldier during the Modoc war, and had then known Kingston, and a visit to Milldale was the

Kingston is a native of Colfax, Yuba county, Cal. When he and his twin brother were mere babies, not a year old, their parents were massacred by the Modoes, but for some unaccountable reason the infants were saved by the reds and carried away with them. They were raised by their captors until 12 years of age, having become proficient in all the traits of their adopted people. A com-pany of United States soldiers under Col. Cheatham, raiding the Indian retreat one day, rescued the two youths and took them to his camp, where they were placed in charge of Donald McKay, chief of the Warm Spring Indian scouts, to be educated as such.

Two years later, then being in his 14th year, young Kingston began what has proved to be a very eventful career, being placed on the trail of the Piutes in Nevada, who had been on the warpath for some time. Since then Kingston has scarcely been out of the saddle, and so valuable have been his services to the radically revised; specially denounces the McKinley bill as "the crowning in-famy of protection;" demands govern-ment control of railroads, that discrimigovernment that he has been in constant demand, both in the north, south and middle of the wild west.

He has repeatedly covered the famous great trails of the country, and has done sconting against all the noted tribes and rebellious chiefs. He saw active service in the Modoc troubles in 1883, and was one of the party with Gen. Canby when he was assassinated. After the capture of Captain Jack he was transferred to Gen. Howard's command, which was then sion should be governed by the Iowa engaged in subduing the Piutes. He had a hard struggle with the Chief Winnemucca. The latter was killed by a young bugler when he appeared to be having the best of the scout.

est and severe penalties for usury; favors He performed secret service duty during the Mormon troubles of 1875, and was with Gen. La Coma when he was of valuable franchises; favors improvekilled by the White River Utes. In 1876, a year that will always be famous in the the Australian ballot system for the history of the far west for the terrible whole state; holds that United States Custer massacre, young Kingston was senators and railroad commissioners sent to that general with dispatches, and should be elected by ballot; demands the was ordered to report to the latter and chief of scouts, Bill Campbell. He reached tration to settle labor troubles and equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex; their camp at 4 o'clock on the morning of the fatal day.

The Indians were like locusts in a flight, so numerous, and every hour after they opened the attack seemed to swell their numbers. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon Custer, seeing that the situation was getting hopeless, started him to Maj. Reno's camp for relief, he having been expected for some time. The mission was certainly not a pleasant one, surrounded as the brave company were on all sides with the ferocious Indians. He managed, however, to get through the lines, but not until he carried with him several wounds, one a very severe one on the head. He reached Maj. Reno, who was seven miles away, and when he returned two hours later the terrible slaughter was over. Not an Indian was in sight, but they left some harrowing evidences that they had been there. The dead were piled everywhere, and surrounded by a barricade of bodies, both of savages and whites, they found the

remains of Custer. He spent two years watching Wells, Fargo & Co.'s stages and chasing Apaches, and in 1879 was with the government party that took the Alaska to go in search of the lost Jeanette. He told most interestingly the history of that fatal expedition, their sailing up to 76 degs. north, the mutiny of the crew, skirmishes with the natives and his escape with three companions from the death that afterward came to the company. They found the wreck of the Jeanette, but the survivors had started south in another direction. The return of the Alaska crew was one of intense suffering from scurvy and from attacks from natives. He and three comrades got away and were helped south by the Flathead Indians. He lost all his companions from scurvy, and when he finally reached the Blood Indians, after terrible experiences, he was nearly dead from the same affliction.

As soon as his health permitted he was sent to the Apache country, where Geronimo had murdered the Bryant family. He was with the soldiers when, in a skirmish with the Indians, he started the firing that brought down Spotted Heel, one of Geronimo's strong-

During 1880 he did active service against noted outlaws and aided in the capture of several of the worst, including Roberts, who was their chief; also of Arizona Sam and Rattlesnake Jack, After that he was on trail against the Plutes, spent a year carrying mail through hostile Indian country, and in 884 was with Gen. Sheridan in the Ban-

nock war.

Kingston is now stationed on a reservation at Fort Walla Walla. He speaks all the Indian languages and handles English exceptionally well.—Cincinnati

The Farmers' Alliance has about 30,-The Farmers' Alliance has about or, one of their strength this fall. The professional politicians and office holders are uneasy over the and office holders are uneasy over the look out for these stories.

THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE.

A Little History Showing How It Was Formed and What It Came From. The following is taken from an article which appeared some time since in The National Economist:

"The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union as a national organization dates from the first day of October, 1889, at which time it was formed by a proclamation of consolidation of two orders, one of which was the National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative Union of America and the other was the National Agricultural Wheel. This consolidation had been provided for in December, 1888, by a joint meeting of the two national bodies, at which a national constitution had been agreed upon, and that the same should be submitted to the orders in the various states for ratification, and when three-fourths of the state organizations should ratify it was made the duty of the presidents of the two organizations to issue proclamations dissolving the two old organizations as then existing and consolidating them under the name of the Farmers and Laborers' Union of America.

"All this was properly done, and the Farmers and Laborers' union held its first regular meeting in St. Louis, Mo., in December, 1889, and changed its name to the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial union. The Farmers' was first started at probably the same time in two states—Texas and New York about the year 1873, the Agricultural Wheel a few years later and the Farmers' union in 1885. The Alliance started in New York, spread westward as a nonsecret organization, and took up a period of rapid growth and development about the year 1884 or 1885, which has resulted in a very strong organization north of the Ohio river and west of Pennsylvania.

"The Alliance in Texas was chartered as a benevolent association by the state in 1880, and as a secret organization it took on its rapid growth and development about the year 1883. In 1887 it contained a membership in that state numbering over 100,000, and united with the Farmers' union, at that time organized in Louisiana, 10,000 strong. These two organizations associated themselves together under the general laws of congress regulating the incorporation of national trade unions, and secured an article of incorporation in the District of Columbia as a national trade union under the name of "The National Farmers' Alliance and Co-operative union,' and this order, as above stated, completed its consolidation with the National Agricultural Wheel on the first day of

October, 1889. "Persons engaged in any of the following occupations are excluded from membership: Merchants, bankers, brokers, commission merchants, cotton, grain or produce buyers, lawyers, city doctors, preachers and school teachers, land agents, book agents, peddlers, canvasmen, all dealers, speculators and gamblers, and any others whose greatest interests do not harmonize with farming. When a person is engaged in farming, and in addition thereto follows one of the above named occupations that are not admitted, the law is that he can not be admitted, but the association is allowed to make some exceptions to this rule, under conditions prescribed in the laws of the order."

Mrs. Curtis' Orchestra. Mrs. John G. Curtis, of this city, is the founder of one of the most remarkable orchestras in existence. It is composed of men, women and children of musical ability, gathered from poor families, who pay a very small fee for the instruction LIrs. Curtis provides. Theodore John, formerly conductor of the orchestra of Freiburg, Germany, has had charge of the amateurs for the last three years, and under his excellent instruction and the inspiration of the fair patroness several of the pupils have been able to fill positions in professional orchestras. Mrs. Curtis has used her drawing room and hall in East Thirtyfifth street for practice, and here too her proteges have played to fashionable companies for charity. - New York

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It is very easy to "don't" in this world. Suspicion always comes more easily than confidence. But doubt-little faith-never made a sick women well-and the "Favorite Prescription" has cured thousands of delicate, weak women, which makes us think that our "Prescription" is better than your "don't believe." We're both honest. Let us come to-gether. You try Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. If it doesn't do as represented, you get your money again.

Where proof's so easy, can you afford to doubt.

Little but active-are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Best Liver Pills made; gentle, yet thorough. They regulate and invigorate

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Hardinsburg, the county seat of Breckenridge county, is a beautiful town of about 800 inhabitants. It is located on the Fordsville branch of the L., St. L. & T. R. R., about sixty miles from Louisville. It may, also, be reached via Cloverport, a town on the Ohio river, from which point we have a daily stage line. The people are kind and hospitable, so that the pupils will find pleasant homes among them,

CALENDER FOR 1890---91. First Term of ten weeks opens Monday, Sept. 1st, 1890 Second Term Jan. 19th, 1891 Third Mar. 30th, 1891 Fourth eight " " June 8th, 1891 Fifth COURSE OF STUDY.

Reading—To the Fourth Reader; Spelling—Words found in Reading, and 400 selected words; Arithmetic—To Common Fractions; Geography—Oral Lessons; Writing—The Small Letters and the Capitals; Grammar—Drill on Parts of Speech; Composition—Write on Simple Subjects. ELEMENTARY COURSE.

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Reading, Penmanship, Orthography, Higher Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, English Grammar, Geography, Rhetoric, Physiology, Physics, Zoology, History, Civil Government and Pedagogy.

BUSINESS COURSE. Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, Commission, Steam-boating, Banking, English Grammar, Penmanship, Spelling, Business Correspond-

ENGINEER'S COURSE. Geometry, Trigonometry, Analytics, Surveying, Engineering, Mechan-es, English Grammar, Rhetoric, Chemistry, Physics, Geology and

SCIENTIFIC COURSE. Rhetoric, Logic, English Literature, Metaphysics, Ethics, Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Zoology, Botany, Geology, History, Politics, Civil Government, Political Economy, International Law, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Analytics, Mechanics, Astronomy and Calculus.

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mind evenly in their natural order, and the subjects will be so analyzed as to enable the pupils to retain the greatest amount possible and, at the same time, utilize what he knows. TEACHER'S COURSE

The time is here, when a teacher can no longer sit in the school-house six hours per day, drawing his salary at the end of each month, and be re-No teacher will, in a short time, be recognized who is not up with his

work and who does not grow with it. This course has been arranged especially for the teachers of this and adjoining counties, so as to more thoroughly fit them for their work and to enable them to procure county certificates. They receive, not only a thorough and practical knowledge of the branches taught, but also special methods of presenting those branches The large experience of the Principal in instructing teachers and con-

ducting Institutes, and the success with which his labors have been attended at this point, during the past year, warrants him in asserting that satisfaction can be given in this course. The last term of eight weeks will be devoted entirely to teachers desiring certificates and better grade cer-

Pupils may enter at any time during the term, and they will be charged at the rates of \$3.20 per month for the remainder of the time,

MUSICAL COURSE. This course will be in charge of Miss Linnie Haswell, who has so successfully conducted the class during the past year. Comments upon her as an accomplished lady and an experienced teacher would be out of place re, as her reputation as a teacher is well established. Practice will be combined with theory, and no pupil will be permitted to pursue this course without a rigid prosecution of the theory of music.

LECTURES. Besides the daily class drills, lectures will be delivered from time to time on the various subjects taught, and to test more thoroughly the pupils' power and knowledge, they will be required to outline, to write

essays and to deliver addresses on all subjects taught. REGULATIONS.

No examination will be required on entering. All tuition payable in advance, unless otherwise arranged. No re-

All tuition payable in advance, unless otherwise arranged. No reduction for absence unless caused by sickness. In no instance will money be refunded, but a due bill good at any time will be given.

Pupils will not be permitted to "loaf" around on the streets, but will be required to attend to all duties placed upon them. No pupil will be permitted to be absent from recitation without the permission of the Principal.

TUITION FEES. Tuition in Primary course - - - - \$1,60 per month.

"Elementary course - - - 2,00 " "

Intermediate course - - - 2,40 " "

Painting lessons in oil 50 cents per lesson. Portrait painting \$10.00 for five lessons. Instrumental music with instrument \$4.00 per month. Tuition payable in advance for ten weeks if not otherwise arranged.

BOARD. Boarding can be had in private families, at hotels or self-boarding at from \$2.00 to \$2.50 per week. Room rent at from 40 cents to 50 cents per week. The pupils may find pleasant homes in any of the following fami. lies: Mrs. Amanda Smith, Mrs. Moreman, Mrs. Vessels, Joe Buzby, and Mr. Will Beard and D. H. Severs have been keeping boarders the past year. Board and tuition need not cost more than \$28.00 per term of ten

TEXT BOOKS. The Eclectic Series will be used in the Primary, Elementary and Intermediate courses, and in other departments almost any text book on the subject will do, as the subject, and not the book, will be taught We hold that the true province of school is to teach pupils how to

think and to retain as much as possible of that which is studied. The success with which our labors at this place have been attended proves that satisfaction has been given, and as long as we merit your good

will and patronage we beg for a liberal share of it. For further information apply to the Principal, at Hardinsburg, Breckinridge county, Ky.

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TIME SCHEDULE

At 5:00 o'clek A. M., Sunday, Feb. 23, 1890

STATIONS. EXPRESS. EXPRESS. S.05 AM Lv ... Union Depot, Louisv'e. Ar. 1.10 PM ...River ViewWest Point Rock Haven. .11.44AM 9.41 Long Branch. ... Ekron... Irvington. . Lodiburg .. Sample. .Stephensport

12.47 Worthington Banketts ..



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